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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 8TH, 1907.

We have a great respect for the homely aphorism, "least said, soonest mended." But there are cases in which amendment can only be brought about by saying a great deal, saying it loudly or emphatically, and saying it often. Of such we consider are the relations of the Hongkong Observatory with its neighbours. That it has been and is an unpleasant duty, and one that has been somewhat misunderstood, is a regrettable circumstance, but it cannot be a deterrent. We published on July 24th a despatch from the Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich, commenting on the evidence of the Typhoon Enquiry as submitted to him. That despatch and its conclusions, so far as the major points raised by the Daily Press are concerned, seemed to us quite beside the mark, almost irrelevant. Anticipating expert comment from Manila or Shanghai, we decided to postpone any reference to it. We have now before us a copy of the North China Daily News for August 1st, containing a letter from the Director of the Siewwei Observatory. The asseverations of the Hongkong officials at the enquiry, that their relations with their confreres at Manila and Shanghai were "most cordial," seemed to us to be decidedly disingenuous, and we still think so. That there should be some disingenuity in the opening terms of Mr. Froe's letter indicates that the cordiality is about equal on both sides. Our contention has all along been that the most cordial relations are essential to the public interest. We have never suggested that any persons

should be held responsible or blameworthy for the sad results of the September typhoon; but we do suggest that the Government should take any and all steps possible to secure wholehearted co-operation between all the weather observatories in the Far East. No one believes that such co-operation exists. Part of the letter about to be quoted confirms our opinion that Hongkong has been pursuing a dangerous policy of independence, which opinion, as we pointed out at the time, was proved correct by the evidence at the enquiry. If we are wrong in believing such wholehearted co-operation to be desirable, we are wrong in all points, and have no more to say. The letter is dated July 29th, and begins:—

Sir,—I have read in your number of to-day the opinion of the Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich (London) on the Hongkong typhoon of September 18, 1906. I am glad to see that the Observatory of the British Colony is there discharged from blame. There is no profit in casting doubt on the value of institutions giving warnings to sailors; everyone can make a mistake, every man may be taken by surprise, but we want the confidence of the captain in order to give him assistance. I feel therefore greatly satisfied at the conclusion of the Astronomer-Royal, as it will stop further inquiries on the question. You may have noticed, Mr. Editor, that from the beginning we have strictly limited ourselves to the scientific description of that storm; we shall not depart from that behaviour, but there are three points in the first paragraph of Sir W. H. M. Christie's letter, in which Siewwei is concerned, and it seems impossible to let them pass without a short explanation.

We have commented on the transparent disingenuity—almost amounting to irony—of the passage which ends by expressing satisfaction at the prospect of further inquiries being stopped. It strikes us as a bit of gentlemanly humbug. We hope that Sir FREDERICK LOGARD will inquire about the alleged cordiality, and do something to make it more real. Whether the typhoon notified by Shanghai was identical with the one that hit Hongkong is a question for experts to argue over. We do not presume to have an opinion. The letter goes on:—

1st.—The Astronomer Royal writes: "The typhoon of which warning was given by the Director of Siewwei Observatory on September 15, 1906, was apparently not the one which struck Hongkong on the 18th." Although the assertion is not absolute, I believe I must state once more that those typhoons are one and the same storm. A splitting of the cyclone in two may have taken place near the South end of Formosa, as we all know it often happens; but the narrow whirl of the 18th existed certainly in the perturbation signalled on the 15th S.E. of the great island and of the Group Malacca.

This fact, already stated in the excellent pamphlet of the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, will receive elsewhere due consideration. For the present let it enough to recall in mind the following facts:

A signal announces a typhoon on the 15th at 11.30 a.m. and again at 5 p.m. on the Pacific, some where to the S.E. of Ishigakijima. A centre, in every case reported as violent, narrow, with identical characteristics, passes on the same day at 3.30 p.m. at a short distance north of the island of Luzon. Domingo de Basco (Long. 121 deg. 59', Lat. 20 deg. 28') the same day at 5 p.m. at a longer distance, north of Luzon, at 5 p.m. at 121 deg. 34', Lat. 18 deg. 22', on the 16th, about 1 a.m. it joins the U.S.N. transport Caesar 82 miles W. of the Batan Islands (Long. 120 deg. 28', Lat. 20 deg. 30'), the same day at 4 p.m. it is found at a distance estimated 240 miles N.N.E. of the S. Zafiro vi., approximately by Long. 115 deg. 17', Lat. 22 deg. 10'; during the night of the 17th the French mail steamer Oceanic meets with the storm, which passes at a distance in the South (South of Breaker St.), viz., about Long. 116 deg. 30', Lat. 22 deg. 10', between 0 and 1 a.m. of the 18th, on the 18th, 3.45 a.m., the British steamer Kweihow, S.E. of Pedro Blanco (Long. 115 deg. 30', Lat. 22 deg. 10'), reports having experienced a *furi* *se* typhoon, as did the Oceanic, as did the Caesar. At Hongkong the minimum took place at 10 a.m. of the very same day.

Now let us mark on a chart the different positions of this very violent storm during these three days; every man having any experience of things in the Far East will be driven to the following alternative: either the Hongkong typhoon was the one signalled by Siewwei on the 15th, which passed, and was well observed successively over seven stations with a speed quite normal at this latitude, or to seven successive violent typhoons within three days, on the same line and track; for the reasons to be discussed the Hongkong typhoon centre would strike the 15th, would apply to the Kweihow typhoon, at the doors of the Colony, to the Oceanic typhoon, the Zafiro typhoon, the Caesar typhoon, etc., which conclusion it was hard to admit.

2nd.—"Had it (the typhoon) proved identical, the Siewwei forecast gave no indication that Hongkong was threatened."

It seems quite clear that the Siewwei astronomer has not received information of all the warnings cable from here, from those, and these only, deductions can be arrived at and not from opinions expressed in the papers. On September 15, 11.30 a.m. a first signal was sent to the effect that "a typhoon was S.E. of the Meisao Sina group, direction unknown;" this did not threaten any particular spot. But at 5.30 p.m. new information was cable to all the seaports that the typhoon previously reported was "travelling W.N.W."

Our readers may digest the preceding argument for themselves. As we have said, it is not for us to dwell on such a point. The next section of the letter, however, brings us back to the extraordinary misunderstandings that have been possible in connection with the incident, even the Astronomer-Royal having been grotesquely misled. There is a plain implication that the Hongkong Observatory deliberately ignored a specific warning. This was, of course, never suggested locally. What we say is that their policy is to refuse all warnings from other observatories, and it was so said in evidence at the enquiry, evidence that cannot be overlooked, as it was the evidence of the officials themselves. They did not want deduction, but figures only; the wires were already overburdened, and so on. Mr. Froe's letter concludes:—

3rd.—"The contention that the warning was given and ignored falls to the ground." We believe that some people could misunderstand these concluding words and think that in fact this peculiar warning had been sent to Hongkong and actually refused or ignored there. Probably the situation is not plainly known in London. We are glad to tally to exonerate here the Hongkong Observatory of the implicit accusation that could result thence that warning of Hongkong. The Telegraph Companies are already overburdened with meteorological telegrams, which they kindly transmit free of charge, and we do not venture to put upon their cables useless messages. It is well known that Hongkong refuses to receive any warning, and that they even obtained from the American Government an official prohibition to the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau of sending any typhoon warnings to the coast of China (an order soon cancelled owing to the universal protest of public opinion). We totally refrain from discussing that question now; we have only to say that that date of the 18th (or 15th) no warning was ignored, because none was sent; and none was sent because we knew that it would not have been received.

Excuse me for having trespassed so much upon your valuable columns. I thought the explanation was necessary for the navigators, the welfare of whom is one of the chief aims of this institution of which I have care. I am, etc., (signed) L. Froe, S.J., Director, Siewwei Observatory.

It was stated at the enquiry, by the Hongkong Observatory officials, that relations with all professional neighbours were most cordial. The only further inquiry we would care to pose would be a plain question put to the Observatory directors of Manila and Shanghai, "Can your relations with the Hongkong Observatory be truthfully described as most cordial?"

The two answers to that question might then show us just where we are in the matter. At present, the feeling is that we are still in danger, notwithstanding the findings of the local commission and of the Greenwich astronomer.

The plague total at date is 299 cases; there were two yesterday.

It is interesting to note that at present there is not a single barrier in the colony, all of them being absent on holiday.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate at 12 noon yesterday:—"Typhoon crossed Luzon last night in form of shallow depression at present close Western coast Luzon."

Presbyterians, American Presbyterians at any rate, must suffer from brainstorms. At a debating society attached to the Presbyterian church at Manila it was moved that the wearing of pyjamas is detrimental to moral character. The motion was lost by a casting vote.

As a Chinese teacher was proceeding in a ricksha along the tram line near the Praya East Hotel on Tuesday night, car No. 9 overtook the vehicle, and crashed into it. The teacher was thrown out on to the road, and received such damages on his head and legs that it was found necessary to remove him to hospital.

On July 28th at a Chinese Theatre in Singapore there was an interesting boxing contest between Chin Hoon Seek a well-known Chinese expert, and a European named Fischer. The latter had challenged the Chinaman to box him ten rounds. The fight was very spirited while it lasted, which was only three rounds, for the Celestial scored a victory in the third round.

At the Police Court yesterday Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz heard further evidence in support of the charge of armed robbery preferred against Lam Tse hing, who with another, is alleged to have "held up" two residents of Lai Pak Shan village, about four miles from the Tai Po Police Station. When the last witness had been heard his Worship committed defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. C. L. D'Arville, writing to the Times of India says:—"It is commonly though erroneously believed in this country, that mungoes are the cause of boils in the hot weather. I was rather amused on reading your leader on 'Indian fruits' to see that even at the Times Office, some importance is attached to this belief. Every medical man will tell you, that mungoes far from being 'heaty' are on the contrary very cooling fruits, owing to the great quantity of vegetable acids they contain. They are rendered responsible for the crops of boils which torment some people during the hot weather because they happen to be then in season. Great heat renders the cutaneous system irritable, and more liable to germ infection, which also is the cause of boils. It is well known that very young infants who do not eat mangoes at all are the greatest sufferers from boils. This may properly apply equally to the similar superstition at Hongkong regarding 'lyboes'."

Early yesterday morning a Chinese barber residing at Jardine's Bazaar, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Four or five times he drew the instrument across his throat, each time making a gash, but none of the cuts were deep enough to effect his object. When discovered by an inmate of the house he was sitting down, evidently supposing that his life's blood was ebbing away. The police were summoned, and the man removed to hospital.

Writing of the accounts given of their German experiences by the editors who were recently in Berlin, an Englishman, long resident in Germany, and knowing its life intimately, says: "The fact that almost every item the English visitors dwell upon they admit came upon them as a surprise certainly points to great ignorance on their part regarding the vital features of so important a country as Germany. In my humble opinion this shows that the English newspaper correspondents residing abroad do not fulfil the duties that they are supposed to perform—which should be to enlighten the English public as regards the conditions prevailing in the country they reside in, in preference to their usual task of conveying political tit-bits. It seems to me that the English editors who went to Germany committed more valuable information to the English public than the correspondents of the whole of the London Press have done during the last ten years."

In the current number of *Nature* a serious attack is made upon our unscientific administration, particularly in India, by Professor Ronald Ross, the distinguished enemy of malarial. Professor Ross has on several recent occasions criticised the lack of science displayed by the Indian authorities in their crusade against the plague, says the *Manchester Guardian*, which is still killing the natives of India at the rate of 75,000 a week, and which accounts for some part of the discontent with English rule of which we now hear. He returns to the charge at the request of the editor of *Nature*—who has long been urging the fuller use of scientific resources by British administrators—with a general indictment of the slackness which hampers the work of the Indian Medical Service to this day, as it did when he entered that service twenty-six years ago. He gives many instances of what he calls the brainless character of much of the administration.

Referring to the administration of Viceroy Shum in the Liang Kwang, Mr. Foo Chow Choon at a banquet at Ipoh to celebrate his return from China, maintained that he had done more in a short time for the lasting welfare of those great provinces than the whole of his predecessors had accomplished in decades—an assertion which was greeted with loud and long continued applause. Continuing, the speaker pointed to the reorganisation of the Police Department, the establishment of schools which had been sadly needed for years, and the free education given to tens of thousands of youths, including the off spring of Straits Chinese. The Viceroy had striven unceasingly for the enlightenment, and the uplifting of the masses, and he felt he was only doing His Excellency bare justice in expressing the deep-rooted conviction that it would indeed be well for China if there were more Viceroys of Shum's calibre, for were that so, China would assuredly become a strong Power so speedily that the whole world would be taken by surprise.

All the documents connected with the trial of the four Generals for the surrender of Port Arthur are now prepared. The Public Prosecutor's indictment comprises more than one hundred printed pages, and it is directed against General Stossel, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Territory; General Reuss, Chief of his Staff; General Smirnov, Commandant of Port Arthur; and General Fock. Three of these names bespeak their non-Russian origin. Besides the surrender of the fortress, excess of power, general slackness, and incapacity are alleged against the four Generals. General Stossel will be judged under Article 251, which entails capital punishment; the other three Generals, if found guilty, will be deprived of all their rights and will be liable to imprisonment. The trial will be held early in October before ten judges; it will last two or three weeks. One hundred and fifty witnesses have been subpoenaed, and some of them are coming from Manchuria and Vladivostok. The public will be admitted to the trial only in limited numbers.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—"It is reported by the *Asahi* that Sir Claude MacDonald, who has returned to his post in Tokyo from home, will shortly be received by the Emperor and that His Majesty will decorate him with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum. We are very glad to hear that, especially when we remember that when Sir Claude was only Minister to China and passed through Singapore on his way to the siege of the Legations at Peking in 1900, the Editor of the *Singapore Free Press* endeavoured to impress Sir Claude, on the Master Attendant's Pier during an S.V.A. Ball, with the necessity of the establishment of an alliance between Japan and Britain, if the encroachments of Russia or China were to be withstood. The Minister then delivered himself of the historical reply that *He did not see any advantage in an alliance between Britain and Japan*." Since then Sir Claude, as Minister to Japan, has had to be the mouthpiece of the very alliance that he deemed to be then altogether impracticable. The Editor is compelled to wonder how Sir Claude has managed to change his own convictions of 1900. And the Editor is further tempted to wonder on which side the statesmanship lay in that particular conversation.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

YACHTING IN THE SOLENT.

LONDON, August 7th.
The King's Cup in the Cowes races was won by the *Meteor*.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 7th.
The French cruisers bombarded Casa Blanca. Hundreds of Moors were killed.
Troops have been landed.

GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.

LONDON, August 7th.
Lieut. General Henry Fane Grant has been appointed Governor of Malta. He served in the Egyptian War.

A GIGANTIC ART DEAL.

LONDON, August 7th.
Duveen bought Rodolphe Kann's pictures for £1,000,000.

A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

LONDON, August 7th.
Dr. Andrew Carnegie has given £100,000 to the King's Hospital Fund.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FORCES.

LONDON, August 7th.
The Duke of Connaught assumes the command of the British Forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

TOKYO, August 7th.
There are persistent reports here that Viscount Ito is about to leave Seoul, but well informed circles consider this uncertain. It seems that the Resident-General is in disagreement with the Tokyo Government on certain questions of policy. The situation in Korea has quieted.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE PEKING TO PARIS MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, August 5th.
Prince Borghese has arrived at Koenigsberg.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Berlin.

THE NAVAL REVIEW IN THE SOLENT.

LONDON, August 5th.
The naval review in the Solent was a most superb pageant. The warships were moored in seven parallel lines, at the head of one of which the *Dreadnought* was stationed. The King and Queen steamed between the lines. The King decorated the Admirals with the Victorian order, including Admiral Bosanquet with the Grand Cross, Admirals Bridgeman and Jellicoe Commanders, and others, Companions of the order.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

LONDON, August 5th.
The Standard Oil Co., which was convicted last April of receiving rebates, has been fined \$29,240,000; the legal maximum.

The judgement against the Standard Oil Co. has made a great sensation in America, owing to the stupendous fine and the severe remarks of the Judge, likening the officials to counterfeiters and thieves, and holding out prospects of indictments for conspiracy against Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Gofing, when he heard the judgement, was not concerned. An appeal will entail plentiful delays.

THE TSAR AND KAISER.

LONDON, August 5th.
The Tsar and the Kaiser attended a banquet on board of the German flag-ship *Deutschland*, when the Tsar presented Prince Buelow with his portrait, set in brilliant. Elaborate precautions are being taken for the safety of the Tsar, who does not land.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

LONDON, August 5th.
The Times correspondent in Peking strongly pleads for the retention of Wei-hai-wei.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 7th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

NEW RAILWAY WORKS.
Wong Tuen Fook, trading as Wah Fung, of 25 Upper Lascar Row, contractor, claimed from Chung Kien Tong of Chiwan Village, New Territory, \$834.58, money paid to the defendant on behalf of plaintiff but never handed over. Mr. Otto Kong Sing acted for the plaintiff and Mr. Jackson of Messrs. Johnston Stokes and Master, for the defendant.

The case had been partly heard. On the previous occasion Mr. Otto Kong Sing stated that the money had been paid to the defendant by the "Railway Company" at Tai Po for the value of bricks sold and delivered to the company, which sum defendant had not handed over to the plaintiff.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing now stated that he had wished to call the engineer, Mr. Valpy, but as that gentleman was at Sam Chun, and required \$100 before attending in the circumstances, he could only subpoena the resident engineer, who sent his clerk.

His Honour—Was he present?
Mr. Otto Kong Sing—He was not present when the money was paid but the books would show what money had been received. After hearing evidence his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff.

AN OLD, OLD STORY.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN AND THE GULLIBLE ANNAH.

Notwithstanding the many exposures of the banknote trick in Hongkong, and notwithstanding the many simple annas who have fallen victims to the wiles of the "confidence" man, still there are others to follow in the steps of those who have proved by experience that he is not a benefactor to mankind. Like other rogues, he is anxious to make money quickly, and the ways and means by which his ends are accomplished do not bother him in the least. So that when he approaches an anna, with as little a use as she has money, shows her a roll of banknotes which he says he found, and tells her that half the amount he has still he here if she will consent to change them, she immediately falls into the trap. Such an event happened on Tuesday when two natives accosted an anna in Garden Road. One of them showed her what appeared to be several hundred bank notes, which he said he had picked up, and offered her half the amount if she would go to a money changer's in Queen's Road and get change. This appeared to her the chance of a lifetime, and she lost no time in offering to undertake the commission. "Very well," said the "confidence" man, "Since you are willing, come to a quiet place where I can hand over the money." The trio found such a spot in the public gardens, a parcel which was said to contain the notes was handed to the anna, and she left on her mission. "Stay," said the "confidence" man before she had gone many yards, "We don't know you, so it would be as well if you left something behind as security." The anna left bangles, earrings and other jewellery to the value of \$70, and as she was starting on her errand she was advised not to open her parcel until she got to the money changer's shop. On arrival there she opened the "valuable" parcel and feasted her eyes on—not greenbacks—but blank paper. Great was her consternation, and greater her hurry to the Central Police Station, where she reported the occurrence to Inspector Warnock. Detectives were immediately put on the track, and one of the men was found on Tuesday evening on a Canton Liner Steamer. He was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday, admitted the theft, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co. was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company. Mr. E. G. Barrett presided, and there were also present Messrs. G. C. Moxon, Duncan Clark, J. D. Auld, E. A. Harker, V. de Marney and R. Coughtrie.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—This meeting has been convened in order to consider the accounts of the liquidation, and, if same are approved, to pass a resolution to that effect, which will conclude the winding up. The assets and liabilities have been taken over by the Union Waterboat Company for the sum of \$127,500 and payment for same to be made by allotting shares to the value of \$127,230 and cash \$270.00 for the fractional parts of shares. Of the total capital of the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Company, comprising 15,000 shares, certificates for 14,043 have been presented and exchanged for shares in the Union Waterboat Company, and \$325.51 has been paid in cash, leaving only 957 shares still to be dealt with. I have prepared a statement showing the result of the winding-up, which I will pass round for your inspection, but to save time, I will just run through the items. At the commencement of the liquidation on the 1st of April, there was a balance of cash in hand and at the Bank of \$3,224.55.

Mr. Moxon: I beg to propose that the report and account of the liquidator which has been laid before this meeting, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, be adopted, and approved.

Mr. DUNCAN CLARK seconded the motion was carried.

This concluded the business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MACAO MATTERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, 6th August.

Sir,—Being in Macao during the recent holiday, I had the honor of interviewing the hon. the Colonial Secretary of that Colony, in which the question of taxes was fully discussed. Your Macao correspondent had very likely been misled in the representations made to you and he exaggerated matters to such an extent as to create alarm among the Macao population. I can on good authority inform you and the public in general, especially the Chinese community of Macao, that the Regulations of Taxes, lately so much criticised in one of your leaders, through the intervention of your correspondent

were issued in 1887 yet they have been in force ever since a few items

have been added, and the rate of the minimum rate of charges. The Provincial Government has not issued any Decree for the Macao to put the said Regulations into operation and the present Governor, Senhor Continho d'Azevedo, whose aim is to promote the welfare of the Colony and of its inhabitants, has since been studying a better scheme for a thorough revision of taxes and other matters and to place Macao on the same footing as the South African Colony of Lourenço Marques, where they have now their own legislation framed by the Council & Matters have of late been greatly exaggerated and the interests of merchants will not be prejudiced in any way. I enclose my card.—Yours &c.

AN ENQUIRER.

"CARBOLACENE" AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—In Paragraph No. 148 of the report of the Public Health Commission, and under the heading "Disinfecting and General Cleansing," it is stated that "it would be useless to submit any Disinfectant to Chemical Analysis if it would not mix with water," and further, that "Carbolacene" did not mix well with water and therefore stood condemned as a Disinfectant. As manufacturers of "Carbolacene" which has been supplied to the Sanitary Board through our agents, Messrs. Watkins and Company, of Hongkong, we wish to publicly declare that "Carbolacene" is perfectly soluble in water that it is a powerful Disinfectant, and whilst being a Disinfectant, is at the same time a most thorough cleansing medium. It cleans and disinfects in one operation.

The judgments of this Public Health Commission are arrived at through the representations set before them by some official. Here we have absolute misrepresentation of fact, and because of such "Carbolacene" (which has been tested and approved by such eminent scientists as Dr. Carl Enoch, Sir Chas. Cameron, Dr. Léon Bertrand, Dr. George Tate, &c.) is condemned as a Disinfectant. By all means let Disinfectants be tested and reported on, and only those that are really effective to be adopted, but to suggest that money had been wasted on "Carbolacene," and that it is not soluble in water, and therefore is "condemned," is to put it mildly—a real injustice. We have a reputation with "Carbolacene" extending over all parts of the Globe.

We shall make every effort to have these statements corrected, for such a report as that referred to is calculated to do us incalculable harm. We claim for "Carbolacene" that it effectually cleans and disinfects at the same time, and that it is perfectly soluble in water. If it does this, why has it been condemned?

W. & F. WALKER, LIMITED,

Colonial House, Liverpool.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Democracy is keen on liberty—theoretically American democracy says the Philippines ought to be free to vote—so long as they vote right. So we gather from the following despatch in the Manila *Cadence*—

Washington, August 1.—The results of the election for delegates to the first Philippine Assembly has created consternation in the United States. Many newspapers comment on the subject and point out the ignorance of the Philippines as shown by their choice of legislators.

The Washington Post says the election shows the necessity of radical changes in the government here, and the ruling of the natives by better methods, and ones calculated to produce different results than those obtained in the election.

A number of eminent Congressmen throughout the country have been interviewed on the subject and state their belief that recommendations will be made to the next Congress for a change of the status of the islands.

The election of Gomez especially has embittered some of the best friends of the Philippines. His character is well known throughout the United States and the fact that Manila, the leading city of the archipelago, chose him for its representative, has estranged many who have been the strongest supporters of anti-imperialism.

It is believed that Gomez will not be permitted to take his seat under any conditions if elected to Congress. If the higher court does not find him guilty it is likely that the government will impeach him as unfit to sit in Manila.

A number of newspapers in the country in editorial state that a fatal mistake was made in the election of Gomez, and that the incapacity of the Philippines for self government is exhibited strikingly in their selection of a man of his character.

The Washington authorities are dreadfully disappointed in the outcome of the election. While Secretary of War Taft refuses to be quoted on the matter, it is known that among his friends he deprecates the putting in office of men of the type elected.

The cause of self government has lost tremendously by the election.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY IN HARBOUR.

MURDERED WOMAN SHIPPED AS LUGGAGE.

We are informed that a large trunk was sent on board the C.P.R., s.s. *Montecarlo* on Saturday, by sampan. It was put in a cabin, apparently according to instructions; and some time afterwards attention and suspicion was drawn to it by its very unpleasant odour.

Yesterday the Chief Officer opened the trunk, and discovered the corpse of a European woman, whose throat had been cut. The police were informed, and at seven o'clock the body was removed by sanitary Board coolies.

GARDEN PARTY AT MOUNTAIN LODGE.

Blue skies and brilliant sunshine, the heat tempered by cool breezes, made the lawns of Mountain Lodge a very pleasant rendezvous yesterday afternoon. Apparently Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard's guests were entirely of this opinion, for the gay crowd that had wended its way up the steep slope on foot and in chairs, from 4 o'clock until six, seemed in no hurry to take its departure, but lingered chatting in groups and over the tea tables in a very pleasant and informal fashion.

At the foot of the slope leading to the smaller lawn the Governor and Lady Lugard, with Captain Taylor and Miss Brackenbury in attendance, received their guests, Lady Lugard wearing a gown of white silk, embroidered with gold, and a large picture hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers, while His Excellency was vested in grey frock coat and hat.

The presentation of the visitors was made by the A.D.C., Captain Taylor, and the ceremony of introduction being over the guests passed on to the lawns. Here a brilliant scene was presented. The light dresses of the ladies—and white was the prevailing colour—made bright spots against the background of velvet lawns and rugged hillsides, while an occasional uniform, gorgeous with gold lace and many orders, caught the sunlight. Tea tables, dotted about the grounds, were well patronised, while scarlet gipsy tents had been erected that the more man might find refreshment after the hot climb, for alas! the supply of chairs at the Peak Tramway Station was speedily exhausted and most of the members of the sterner sex had to walk the steep road to Mountain Lodge. During the afternoon the Band of the 1st Middlesex Regiment played selections and the breeze caught the sounds carrying them away over the hills.

The grounds of Mount in Lodge lend themselves peculiarly to picturesque effects, and certainly yesterday afternoon's function proved no exception to this rule. Was it because of the charming welcome of Lady Lugard or was it the contrast with last week's inclement weather that the grass seemed greener and the sea and sky more blue than usual? At any rate an air of unworldly informality and social bility distinguished yesterday's proceedings. About six o'clock the incoming stream ceased and the Governor and Lady Lugard were able to mingle with their guests until the lengthening of the shadows told that the sun was declining, and the stream of chairs and pedestrians passed down the hill and through the gates. The lawns were once more deserted except for the jackdaw who returned to his haunt, whence he had been driven in alarm at the first sign of such unusual happenings.

Contributed.

WATER POLO.

HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.

The R.H.K. Yacht Club beat the Royal Engineers by six goals to nothing, although the R.E. played an excellent game.

The V.R.C. "A" team beat the same club's "B" team by five to none. The teams were—
"A" F. M. Rosa Pereira (goal), H. A. Lamont, A. F. Alves, A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, L. E. Lamont, and P. M. Remedios.
"B"—C. Rodriguez (goal), A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. W. Lains, L. de Breton, E. da Rosa, J. Lopez, and A. R. Ellis. The defeat of "B" was certainly not due to Rodriguez, who played a splendid game.

On Friday next, the 8th Coy. R.G.A. will play the Corinthian Yacht Club. A good match is anticipated.

UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

NEW YORK IMAGINATIONS.

Under the heading "Reported Overtures from the German Emperor" the New York Sun discusses a subject which is now occupying much space in the newspapers and receiving the attention of public men, namely, the assistance alleged to have been offered to the United States by the German Emperor in the event of a conflict in the Far East.

Referring to the reports that the Emperor believes the time propitious for effecting a cordial understanding with the United States, and that overtures to that end have been made to the Washington Government, the Sun says that it does not understand that Germany proposes a formal Treaty similar to that by which Great Britain and Japan guarantee their respective possessions in the Far East, but that her object is to convince the American people that while Great Britain showed herself indifferent at least to American interests in concluding a Treaty with Japan, Germany will not only refrain from pursuing a similar course, but would willingly give the United States any assistance it might desire in the event of a war in the Pacific, which might threaten American territories there.

CROWN AGENTS AGAIN!

The *Times of Malaya* has another lively fling at the Crown Agents system, and produces further evidence of the delay and trouble it involves in matters of the simplest departmental supply. It says:—

Some little time ago we called attention in our columns to the disgraceful state of the uniforms of the telegraph boys, who should have been supplied with new uniforms in January, but have not yet received them though more than half the year has gone by. We find, moreover, that the minor officials of the Forest Department, and doubtless many other luckless Government servants, are in like case. On searching for a reason for this disgraceful state of affairs we discovered that it is one more to be added to the long list of grievances against the regions anachronism, the Crown Agents. Before the promulgation of that ill-advised order compelling the responsible officials through the Crown Agents, to buy all stores through the Straits and F. M. S. the Master Tailor at Telipayan was in the habit of buying the necessary khaki cloth on credit from Singapore or Penang firms, and paying for it when he obtained his vote. In this way he was able to furnish his uniforms at the proper time, made of the best material, and at a reasonable cost. Yet the powers that be could not let well alone, but compelled him to indent upon the Crown Agents for the requisite materials. Now we see the result in uniforms in a disgraceful state of disrepair, and what is far worse, dissatisfaction on the part of the men who should have received them seven months ago, but did not.

In the able and comprehensive Report of our Resident, which reviews the affairs of Penak in general, and Ipoh in particular, for the year 1906, we find a paragraph dealing with a local matter, namely, the supply of telegraph uniforms, in which the blunders of the Crown Agents in again the influence of the telegraph. The Report states: "It has been proved to be too small for the service of Ipoh, and a system of filtration is a pressing necessity. . . . These mistakes create an exasperating delay, for everything has to be procured from home, and sometimes it arrives broken or incomplete. To this might have been added, with perfect truth, that sometimes the wrong material is sent. Recently, again, the wrong material was sent. The telegraph in Ipoh has been unable to obtain the instruments, as the Crown Agents had not seen fit to supply the new ones intended for many months before. But such instances may be multiplied by the score. Some time ago the writer had a conversation with a member of the Penak Service, whose department requires large quantities of iron sundries for use as supplied, and used to be supplied by firms in the S. S. or F. M. S. 'Formerly,' he said, 'if anything was wanted in a hurry—and such cases must occur—I could get it from Ipoh or Penang in a couple of days, or failing that, from Singapore in about a week. If a mistake occurred in executing the order, the error could be rectified in an equal time. Now I must wait for anything until it comes from the Crown Agents, and it has been months, and then, if a mistake has been made, where am I? Besides, the local firms can supply me as cheaply, or even more cheaply, than the Crown Agents.' Comment would be superfluous.

It is not iniquitous that F.M.S. and S.S. firms, who are assisting in the development of the country's prosperity, should be passed over in favour of the Crown Agents, on whose behalf not one single thing can be said in their defence. We have spoken of this case quoted above. We have spoken of this case in the Department as an anachronism: it is, in fact, a disgrace to the country which continues it in being. This is the Department which recently refused to lay a statement of accounts before Parliament, and from facts relating to their curious "business" methods (save the mark!) known personally to the writer, it is not to be wondered at that they do not care to have their transactions laid open to the light of day. It is a system which, if it is to be maintained, it is the purpose of providing for the telegraph for the telegraph, and those in high places. It is provided with an army of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and so on, through all the grades and sub divisions of the office which can possibly be invented. In many instances—and this is a fact which cannot be controverted—the "inspection" consists of the mere signing of the papers relating to the matter, while the hard-worked gentleman who signs the papers declaring that he has inspected and passed the stuff has not so much as given it a casual glance. But the charge for this inspection is added to the cost of the goods.

Many of our readers will recollect the attack launched at the Crown Agents by Lord Portman in the Upper House, in connection with the disgraceful jobbery of the G.O. Coast Government Railway, when, with the whole of consequences, the Crown Agents, and boldy gave the names of those chiefly involved. But they refused to be drawn. No libel actions followed, the Crown Agents, like Lord Rabbitt, "by law and right" preferring to let the statements go unchallenged rather than risk publicity, which they dared not face.

Doubtless there was a day when this Department was a necessity, as it is to all Crown Colonies, but that day has long since gone by. Singapore, Ipoh, and Kuala Lumpur possess a host of reputable firms who can supply everything that is required; who can supply it, far more rapidly, more satisfactorily, and at a cheaper rate, than the Crown Agents; yet these like Lazarus, must be content with the crumbs that fall from the table of Dives, the insignificant crumbs which the over-fed Crown Agents cannot take the trouble to swallow. How much longer are our merchants to suffer under this iniquitous and antiquated system? Surely they deserve something better than their present treatment! But not only do our merchants suffer—the whole community suffers with them: the system which compels us to buy in the dearest market, and under all sorts of additional drawbacks, amounts to taxing the country in order to support a Department that is not only useless but highly detrimental to a country which is out of leading strings. Must a man be compelled, for the terms of his natural life, to pay a salary to the hiring that tended him in his babyhood? We trem not. It should be the duty of all who have a voice in the government of Malaya, from Penang to Singapore, never to rest until this galling abuse is swept out of existence and relegated to the limbo of things forgotten. Delenda est Carthago!

The Liverpool magistrates granted orders for the commitment of five Chinese laundry men for non-payment of poor rates. It was stated that a distraint had been issued, but on visiting the premises there were no goods to levy upon. It was also said there was a combination among Chinese in the city to resist the payment of rates, as they claim they get no benefit, preferring to support their own poor rather than allow them to enter English workhouses.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

N. D. L. STEAMERS.

From year to year the freight and passenger traffic on the Imperial German Mail boat (Norddeutscher Lloyd) has shown a considerable increase, which is mainly due to the constant efforts of the Company to improve the service to the Far East by running modern steamers, all up-to-date and by which the travelling public enjoy the highest comfort combined with safety. The special interest the Norddeutscher Lloyd has evinced for their Line to the East can be gathered from their latest Sailing List. Here we see that the ships of the "Feldherren" class, such as the "Gieseler," "Sobornhorst," etc., which so far gave every satisfaction, have now been replaced by the new boats "Blüher," "Goeben," "Kleist," and "York," which have many improvements founded on past experience. These new boats of 3,500 tons register exceed the older ones by about 1,000 tons and the berthing arrangements are greatly improved thereby. The space between decks being higher has enabled the builders to make the cabins, dining and drawing rooms much loftier—a great boon to the public travelling in the Tropics. In every respect they approach the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and "Prinz Ludwig," boats which are such favorites. Special features are the arrangements in the second class, all cabins are large and bright. The poop is considerably larger and better. The ship is available for second or as passengers a larger promenade deck than is usually the case. These new steamers of the "Feldherren" class together with the tried boats "Prinz Heinrich," "Prinz Regent Luitpold," "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," "Prinz Ludwig," and especially "Prinzess Alice" make up a very fine fleet, worthy of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, who from the very start have always made every effort to secure the comfort and of the passengers travelling in the Far East.

Half-yearly reviews of the shipping business (take note, quite properly of the fact that shipowners are about the only people who are not making money out of the improvement in overseas trade. There are various causes for this. One is that in the last two years there has been much overbuilding. To cap this there has been the new loading regulations, adding, at the stroke of a pen, to many hundred thousand tons to the cargo-carrying capacity of British shipping. Another contributing cause is alleged to be the lack of cohesion among shipowners. They cut and they undercut, and they grumble at the lack of profits. Nevertheless, there are bright spots. "Fortunately," say Messrs. H. E. Moss and Co., in their review, "large British and Continental passenger and cargo lines, notably the German passenger and cargo lines, have proved the exception, and their resources have been taxed to the utmost to cope with their ever-increasing business, as their last balance sheets show. 'Tramp steamers'—the boats which go anywhere and carry anything—are by no means so fortunate. With certain limited exceptions, the outlook for this class of ships appears little or no improvement, and low freight rates are accompanied by a serious increase in working expenses. Coal is very dear, the new Merchant Shipping Act involves additional outlay in stores, and the Compensation Act is one more burden on the back. All these circumstances, together with the increasing cost of labour, tell unfavourably. Besides, there is the ever-increasing competition of the liner.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to what the inclusion of a clause in the Workmen's Compensation Act will cost shipowners. The truth is that nobody can tell with any approach to precision until the measure has been in operation for some considerable time. It is generally assumed, however, that the expense entailed will be considerably less than was at one time anticipated. The risk will obviously be the greater in the case of sailing ships, and these are more numerous than the greater number of steamers. The off-chance that such men may present themselves as dependants. The least risk will obtain in the first-class liners, for there, although the hands will probably be Englishmen with families, the chances of disaster are comparatively remote. If catastrophe does come, however, the compensation payments will be heavy. Looking at it all round, the effect of the new legislation may be to deal the death-blow to the long-royal sailing ship already fast disappearing. Its numbers are already fast diminishing every year. That malingering on the part of the seaman may be encouraged by the Workmen's Compensation Act is quite a possibility. Apropos of remedies a shipowner has been giving his experience for the benefit of his fellows. He says that, other resources having failed, a conference was held in the cabin adjoining that of the malingering, and way of last resort to annul a particular limb of the contract of service. The patient, as was intended, overheard the conversation, and at the appointed hour was found in the foretop with four pairs of trousers on, and a belaying-pin in his hand. "This can scarcely be called a cure by hygienic suggestion, but it was at least as effective."

DIRECT TEA SAILING.
Are we to witness a revival in modern form of the old time tea races between China and Europe? The R. & O. Company are, for the first time for many years, sending a ship direct from Bankow to London, with a cargo largely consisting of choice Chinese teas, to meet the growing demand in this country.

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.
The Austrian-Lloyd, of Trieste, have issued an illustrated handbook respecting the pleasure cruises for the half-year. The *Thalia*, a steam yacht of 3,515 tons register, is told off for Scandinavia waters, her first departure being from Bremerhaven and her second from Kiel. Then she turns southward, as the Norway season closes, and there is a trip from Bremerhaven to Trieste. For the rest of the year the boat is running from Trieste to various beauty spots in Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and a feature is made of a trip which enables Christmas to be spent at sea.

INSURING BIG STEAMERS.
The *Times* correspondent on the London Marine Insurance market says:—When steamers of the size and power of the two Canadiana Mauretania and Lusitania are put into the water they raise many more problems and difficulties than those which are anticipated. They are so big that very few ports or docks can take them, and they are so valuable that insurance markets can with difficulty insure them. Whether they will ever be fully insured may be doubted, but that this market is certain. On may, perhaps, express sympathy with the brokers who had the unprecedented task of placing such insurances. The *Lusitania*, which is to go on her trials and then proceed to the *Moscow* to be delivered, is covered under the *Moscow* for one and a half million of the original builders' insurance on the low boats were one and a quarter million each. The value of the two boats for the purposes of the owners' two

(Continued on page 5.)

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

H. J. LINDEMAN'S
"CAWARRA"
CLARETS AND HOCKS.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$15.00
" 24-1/2 " 16.00

THE ABSOLUTE PURITY OF THESE WINES IS GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MARK TWAIN'S CONFESSION.

Americans in London gathered together in large numbers under the auspices of the American Society on July 4th at the Hotel Cecil for the annual celebration of Independence Day. The Chair was occupied by Mr. E. Newton Crane, who was supported amongst others by the American Ambassador, Mark Twain, Sir Robert B. Finlay, Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lord Justice Kennedy, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Hiram S. Maxim. After the toasts of the King and the President of the United States, the American Ambassador, replying to the toast of his health, and in proposing "The Day we celebrate," expressed the opinion that in the phrase of Mr. John Hay, a predecessor of his, "the modest, shy, retiring victor" was becoming more and more their national emblem. There was a time when they used to brag, but they did not need to now. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mark Twain supported the toast in a humorous speech, beginning with a reference to the stolen Asot Cup. He said he had tried to convince people that he did not take the cup, but he had failed, so he might as well confess that he did take it, and be done with it. (Laughter.) Nor did he think it fair when England had been trying to take a cup of theirs for forty years, to make so much trouble when he tried to go into the house. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mark Twain said: Our Ambassador has spoken of the fourth of July, and the noise it makes. We have a double fourth of July in America. We honour it all through the daylight hours, and when the night comes we discolour it. (Laughter.) Just at this hour the pandemonium would be about to begin. More than the noise there would be people crippled and killed all through the permission which we give to irresponsible boys to play with fire-arms and fire crackers. Really we destroy more property on the night of the fourth of July than the whole of the United States was worth 125 years ago, and to thousands it is turned into a day of mourning.

I have suffered in that way myself. I had an uncle in Ohio go as good as uncle as ever I had, and I have had a lot of them. (Laughter.) He opened his mouth to express his patriotism, and a rocket went down his throat. (Laughter.) And before that man could ask for a drink of water to quench the thing it had scattered him all over the forty-five states. (Laughter.) Really this is true. (Renewed laughter.) Twenty-four hours after that it was a sort of raining, and a sort of a Atlantic seaboard, and he was entirely cheerful during the rest of his life. (Laughter.) These things grieve me, but don't let them make you sad. (Laughter.)

Our Fourth of July which we love so much, is an English institution, not an American one, for the declaration of independence was written in an English script. Every house signed on it by the name of a British subject, and there was not an American in America except the Indians not on the plains. Americans did not begin until seven years later. We have our Fourth of July which is absolutely our own, and that is the proclamation issued forty years ago by Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) Let us forget, let us always call to mind that we owe these things to England. And let us be able to say to Old England—the grey-haired, venerable old mother of ours—you gave us our Fourth of July and you gave us our day of independence, which gave us our day of rights. You, the venerable mother of our liberties, the protector of Anglo-Saxon freedom—you gave us these things, and we do not earnestly thank you for them. (Cheers.)

CIVILIZATION'S DEGENERATES.

"The average mental capacity of Englishmen is on the wane," Sir James Barr, president of the Liverpool University, declared in his presidential address at the Public Health Congress at Douglas, Isle of Man, last month. Great at Douglas, Isle of Man, last month. Kingdon told me that in the last half-century the average size of hats has diminished a full six inches.

"An average diminution of three inches in the national brain-box is a fact to give us pause. 'It is not enough,' he continued, 'to show the public how to get well, we must teach them how to keep well. Undoubtedly the nation with the finest physique will win in the end. Why, then, have we not some system of artificial selection?'

"Misérable little specimens of humanity dilute on the physical value of total abstinence, and when we have heard them, our first and last impression has been that it was a pity they were not still-born. If our race were physically improved, we should refuse to take pigmies for our precursors."

"To my mind, the muscular Christian is a man to be admired, and a type which we should aim at preserving and perpetuating."

"The health of a nation is its most valuable asset, and I should like to see every Britisher between twenty and sixty able to handle a rifle and beyond in defence of the country, if need be. I would encourage the military spirit as a means of developing the physical and moral grit of the nation."

"To provide a nation of strong men and women sanitarians had done little; politicians on physical deterioration made certain recommendations for improving the race, but they have not received the slightest attention from a beneficent Government. Instead we are favoured with the prospect of old age pensions. If there are twenty or thirty millions to spend, let them save it for mothers and children, whose lives and health are the valuable assets of the nation."

"There is no reason why sickness and death among children should not be reduced by more than 50 per cent. if parents and the State would only take more interest in their health. If we had less cant and hypocrisy about the 'Lord God took away,' and a little more genuine Christianity it would be better for society."

THE FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

INTERESTING ADMIRALTY RETURN.
A mass of important information is contained in a return just issued by the Admiralty in reference to the constitution of the fleets of the great Powers—Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States, and Japan—on March 31 last. The return, which appears in the form of a Parliamentary White Paper, shows the battleships, cruisers, coast defence vessels, torpedo vessels, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines built and building. Taking the various classes in the order in which they appear, the following facts are indicated:—

BATTLESHIPS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	69	5
France	31	10
Russia	10	4
Germany	32	3
Italy	15	5
United States	23	7
Japan	15	2

CRUISERS ARMOURD.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	30	8
France	18	5
Russia	3	4
Germany	6	4
Italy	6	4
United States	12	3
Japan	10	3

CRUISERS PROTECTED, FIRST CLASS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	21	—
France	7	—
Russia	7	—
Germany	—	—
Italy	—	—
United States	3	—
Japan	—	—

CRUISERS PROTECTED, SECOND CLASS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	45	—
France	12	—
Russia	2	—
Germany	16	—
Italy	4	—
United States	16	—
Japan	11	—

CRUISERS PROTECTED, THIRD CLASS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	16	—
France	14	—
Russia	13	—
Germany	13	—
Italy	13	—
United States	2	—
Japan	6	—

CRUISERS UNPROTECTED.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	—	—
France	1	—
Russia	2	—
Germany	15	—
Italy	—	—
United States	5	—
Japan	—	—

COAST DEFENCE VESSELS ARMOURD.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	—	—
France	8	—
Russia	2	—
Germany	11	—
Italy	—	—
United States	11	—
Japan	1	—

SCOUTS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	8	—
France	—	—
Russia	—	—
Germany	—	—
Italy	—	—
United States	—	—
Japan	—	—

TORPEDO VESSELS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	20	—
France	14	—
Russia	7	—
Germany	1	—
Italy	1	—
United States	2	—
Japan	1	—

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	143	—
France	34	—
Russia	85	—
Germany	47	—
Italy	30	—
United States	56	—
Japan	—	—

TORPEDO BOATS.	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	89	—
France	260	—
Russia	162	—
Germany	84	—
Italy	168	—
United States	79	—
Japan	—	—

SUBMARINES.	Built
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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not covered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Colon A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS.

A MEETING of Members interested in the Subscription GRIFINS for the next RACE MEETING will be held at the Office of the Jockey Club (Hongkong Annex) on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at Noon.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. 1315

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "MARMORA" Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., will leave for Shanghai, TO-DAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. 1

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING" Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. 1312

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," Captain J. G. O'Brien, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1907. 1313

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at Port Darwin, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN," Capt. McArthur, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. 1314

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MARMORA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "India" & "Persia."

From Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. & B.P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 14th August, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. 1

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain, Staff Officer H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1265

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

INTIMATIONS

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Prices may be obtained on application.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. 1258

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 304 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

ENTRANCE TO THE WHANGPO RIVER.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WOODSUNG SPIT GAS-LIGHTED BOAT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the WOODSUNG SPIT unlighted buoy will be discontinued on or about the 15th August, and that a GAS-LIGHTED BUOY, surrounded by a conical superstructure, painted in Red and Black vertical stripes and showing an Occulting Red light every 8 seconds, thus:

4 Seconds Light;

4 Seconds Eclipse;

will be moored 1 cable S. 27° E. from the present position of the unlighted buoy.

The Gas-buoy will mark the spit as well as the end of the jetty under course of construction by the Whangpo Conservancy. The Light-boat now marking the jetty (see Harbour Notification No. 12 of 1906) will be discontinued.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 27th July, 1907. 1301

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Macons, on TUESDAY, the 13th August at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 13th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1235

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. N.S. 4270, dated Hongkong 9th July, 1907 for Two Shares of this Bank numbered 1482 to 1483 inclusive registered in the name of CHENG PO CHO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of August, 1907, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N.S. 4270 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1210

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1286

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to the 17th day of August, 1907 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1287

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 50 Cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 17th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th August, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. 1292

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 19th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1907.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. 1275

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, is payable on overdue calls.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. 1290

WANTED

WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER for Shipping Office at once.—Knowledge of General Office Work required.

Apply in writing to "QUICK" Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. 1311

WANTED.

COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER and General Office Assistant. "H." Apply Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1283

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th August, 1907, commencing, Each Day at 2 1/2 p.m., at the "HOTEL BALTIMORE," Wyndham Street,—

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE THEREIN CONTAINED,—

Comprising—

Very Finely CARVED TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DINNER WAGGONS, LEATHER COVERED DINING CHAIRS, ELECTRO PLATE and GLASSWARE, SINGLE & DOUBLE BESS MOUNTED ELDESTADES, FINE TEAK WARDROBES with Bored Mirrors, DRESSING TABLES with Bevelled Mirrors, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, TOILET SETS, LACE CURTAINS, LEATHER COVERED SUITES, CARPETS, RUGS, &c. &c.

Some Finely CARVED CANTON BLAKWOODWARE, JAPANESE SILK &c. &c. BRODERED SCREENS and WALL HANGINGS, and CABINETS.

One COTTAGE PIANO by Challen & Son. One by Neumeier & Co.

Terms.—A. Usual.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from THURSDAY the 8th August, 1907.

GEORGE P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907. 1300

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

By Order of the Executors of the late EDMUND SHARP, Esq., deceased.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

Sale of Valuable House Property at Low Reserve.

Offering Good Investments in a Good Locality.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Large and Valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and being parts of Inland Lots 679 and 747 whereon are situate the houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, FUK LUK LANE; Nos. 106, 102, 104, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128 and 130, THIRD STREET; Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 and 127 THIRD STREET; AND Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, FUK SAU LANE; to be sold by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

A Sale Plan may be seen at the Office of the Vendor's Solicitors.

Further and fuller Particulars will be advertised shortly and may be obtained from the Auctioneer or from

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 1281

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deed; can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDING & BAILLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. 100 for \$0.80. 500 for \$3.00.

150 " 1.75 1000 " 10.00

200 " 3.50 1500 " 25.00

250 " 5.75 2000 " 35.00

275 " 9.00 3500 " 95.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c. &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO., 1145 Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907, with INDEX. Price \$5.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. 1302

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1861 to 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 33rd YEAR OF TONG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF KWONG SHI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1341

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong.

Cheap rent.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 48, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.

"CHEERUP VILLAS," A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 860

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—in WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square foot space, concrete flooring. Suited for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NOS. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CANTON ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 23 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 4, ALBANY.

No. 8, BELLILIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Row.

No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK), Furnished. Cheap rent. For September and October.

No. 6, DES VOEUX VILLAS (PEAK).

No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1102

TO BE LET.

SHAMEEN—CANTON, No. 24.

From the 1st January, 1908, Premises now occupied by the East Asiatic Trading Company.

Apply to—JEBSEN & CO. Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1197

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 132

TO LET.

NOS. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 97

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AND AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,000,000
Shortly to be increased to £2,400,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,400,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Properties ... £2,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
for 3 months 3 per cent.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... £1,250,000
PAID-UP ... £1,250,000
RESERVE FUND ... £170,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months ... 4 per cent.
For 6 months ... 3 1/2 per cent.
For 3 months ... 3 per cent.
EVAN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 2,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 1,500,000
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Nanking, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Palembang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Kota Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Malacca, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per cent.
" " " 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
" " " 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (23,750,000)
RESERVE FUND ... FL. 5,000,000 (2,417,000)
HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.
BRANCHES: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cherson, Tegal, Pecalangau, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Malacca, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.
" " " 6 months 4 per cent.
" " " 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN Agent,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ... Sh. Tals 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tainanfu, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:
KÖNIGLICHE SACHSENISCHE (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.
DIREKTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK S. BUCHHOLZBERG BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft DANK LUER HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE ROBERT WALSCHAUER & CO. MENDELSSOHN & CO. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNE JACOB S. H. STERN NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., KÖLN. BAYEISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT
DIREKTION DER DISCONTOGESSELLSCHAFT.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
F. JUNG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED, 1863.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund FL. 2,112,570.36 (2175,048)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.
BRANCHES at: Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Indramajoe, Barboeng and Willemsdijk.
CORRESPONDENTS at: Cherson, Tegal, Pecalangau, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS:
(THE WILLIAMS DRAGONS BANK)
London: (SWISS BANK)
Paris: COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.
Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.
Vienna: UNION BANK.
Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the Rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.
" " " 6 months 4 per cent.
" " " 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
J. BOETTJE, Manager.
No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 3,750,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Kobe, Tainan, Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui, Fuzhou, Osaka, Yokohama, Keelung, Shanghai, Swatow.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vaux Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.
D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands, and the Republic of Panama.
CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000
HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on Daily Balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1907.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND:
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE ... \$11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES \$21,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.
A. P. H. E. Esq., R. Shallen, Esq., R. Goetz, Esq., R. Shallen, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq., C. R. Leismann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq., A. J. Raymond, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH, Esq.
Shanghai—H. R. HUNTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. E. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1907.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. E. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

(Continued from page 3)

policy, all risks, has been taken at £800,000 each, and the amounts of the total loss and excess policies were originally £400,000 each, but have now, I understand, been increased to half a million each.

COMMONWEALTH MATTER.
The delay in the execution of the Commonwealth mail contract has had its inevitable ending. It is twelve months and more since the tender of the Yajing syndicate was accepted, and not a single ship has left. Consequently Mr. Dinkin's Government has formally cancelled the contract, the syndicate having declined to give a further bond for £25,000 unconditionally. The Commonwealth Government has entered into an arrangement with the Orient and Royal Mail Companies to carry on the mail service for a year after the expiry of their present contract on Jan. 31 next, and fresh tenders are to be immediately called for. It has been publicly stated that Messrs. Harland and Wolff had made a provisional arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, in the event of the failure of the syndicate to carry out their contract. The Belfast shipbuilders denied truth of the statement, which the decision to call for fresh tenders seems to have not refuted. Messrs. Harland and Wolff are building a boat for the Royal Mail Company, which will be employed in the interim mail service. She will be named the Asturias.

THE H. A. L. MAMMOET.
Of the latest has been taken at £800,000 each, and the amounts of the total loss and excess policies were originally £400,000 each, but have now, I understand, been increased to half a million each.
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SHIPPING RING COMMISSION.
Following are the latest mail accounts of the sitting of the Commission, dated up to July 3rd.
The first witness called was Mr. E. Grant, Director-General of Stores at the India Office. He stated that the India Office shipments amounted to about 250,000 tons per annum. These shipments were made by Conference lines when the rates tendered by them were lower than those of their competitors or in case of earlier sailings. Tenders were invited in the open market unless circumstances dictated otherwise, and then negotiations were entered into without inviting competition. The India Office never concerned itself with the rebate system. The rates obtained were, on the whole, lower than those accepted to merchants. Frequent sailings were both desirable and essential, but the stability of rates was by no means desirable from an economic point of view; in fact it was doubtful whether it could be assured. It would be perfectly practical for the India Office, rare under exceptional circumstances, to make arrangements for the shipment of all its cargoes by chartering in the open market. The India Office had adopted no definite course, but they accepted tenders of opposition lines when they had long loved or otherwise obliged. Tenders were frequently, but by no means always, members of the Ring. When the Ring was tendering each individual member almost invariably tendered at the same rate. He never shipped from this country by foreign vessels; he could not do so without the express permission of the Secretary of State. Preference was only given to boats in the Ring when they sailed earlier; there was no question as to whether boats were in the Ring or not. He had always found the Ring thoroughly reasonable in their dealings with him. There were, of course, occasional unpleasantnesses, but altogether he had no complaint. He did not see what rebates had to do with frequent sailings, and he did not think they assisted at all, but that was rather a question for a shipowner to answer. If there was any attempt to keep rates up the India Office would fight by chartering or by "bunching" members of the Ring (together). He had not been approached by a shipowner or anyone else to get rebates lowered or altered.

Mr. Douglas Owen, who at the request of the Colonial Office went to Johannesburg in 1904 to assist, as an impartial expert, at a conference called by Lord Milner to consider the relations between the traders and the shipowners, said that in the summer of 1904 he was requested by the Colonial Office to proceed to Johannesburg to assist as an impartial expert at the conference called by Lord Milner, at the instance of the trading communities of South Africa, to consider the relations which then existed between the traders and shipowners. A South African shipping ring was in operation, and certain of the merchants had long been complaining bitterly of its methods and oppressions. The complaints were that the rates of freight were inequitable and oppressive; that the shipowners secretly granted unfair concessions to certain large companies to the prejudice of other traders; that the shipowners carried goods from America to South Africa at lower rates than from England to South Africa; that the German lines belonging to the ring carried goods from Germany at lower rates than British lines in the ring would carry similar goods from England to South Africa; and that the shipowners had used their privileged position as an instrument of oppression against shippers who had shipped goods by competing lines. The most serious of the complaints was the one as to the unfair preference to American shippers, and the complaint was well founded. If the rates charged on the goods from England were on their merits reasonable, it was not evident in what way the consumers were injured

by a system which enabled them to buy American manufactures cheaper than English. The system was highly prejudicial to British manufacturers, but that did not hurt the South African consumers, as such. The shipowners were only able to plead that it was forced upon them by a freight war; that they themselves were heavy losers by it; and that it was only a temporary occurrence. In the opinion of the witness, the explanation was correct and bona fide. With reference to the complaint that German goods were brought in German steamers belonging to the ring at much lower rates than English goods were brought in British steamers, he said that British shipowners, whilst in sympathy with complaint, were powerless to remedy it. The history of the complaint, he believed, was that the German lines, on agreeing to join the ring, retained for themselves the option to calculate the tariff or schedule rates of freight on either the ton measurement or the ton weight. The advantages of the ring system were settled or stable rates of freight; regular sailings to and from South Africa; alternative ports of shipment and of discharge; steamers of high-class speed; and disclaimer of shipowners' rights to trade. With regard to the American competition, they were told that the lower freight charged to the American manufacturer was driving British trade out of the colony, but a British manufacturer worth his salt would not be driven away from his market by any such means. He would sacrifice five per cent. of his profit in order to hold his ground. Perhaps the larger part of that favoured American trade was in goods which were not shipped from England at all. His own opinion was that the loss really suffered by the manufacturers was by no means as heavy as individual instances might lead them to suppose. As the charge against the shipowners that in their own selfish interests they lightly and unjustly sacrificed the interests of British manufacturers was a very grave and injurious charge, the shipowners had now an opportunity to relieve themselves of it. Let them declare that in the event of a freight war rendering it necessary for them, in their own interests, to carry American goods at lower rates than British goods, they would share with the British manufacturers injured any extra discount specially granted by the manufacturer in order to neutralize the saving in freight accorded to the Americans. This would be evidence of a desire on the part of the ring not to disregard utterly the rights and well-being of British manufacturers, and would also be security that the ring would do their utmost to avoid a freight war which would result with a share of the loss forced upon the manufacturers. Traders and shipowners might well be left to settle their differences in South Africa as similar differences had been settled elsewhere. Under present conditions, the traders wanted personally the advantages which the ring gave them, and wanted the Government to protect them against the disadvantages inevitable to the system. If they were all to agree, the system could be rendered impossible.

In reply to questions by the Chairman, the witness said that if the agreement between the shipowners and the shipowner was never ending, and there was no other way in which the shipowner could terminate the agreement unless he made the sacrifice of some considerable rebates, then the Government ought to protect him.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:
On the 7th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly over N. China, W. Japan and the Loochoos, and fallen moderately over N. E. Asia. A depression apparently of slight intensity, having crossed Luzon, is now east of the N.W. coast of that island.
Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan.
Moderate E. winds are expected to prevail in the Formosa Channel and freshening E. and N.E. winds along the Northern shores of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) E. winds, moderate.
Formosa Channel ... E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.
North coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.
(*) E. to N.E. winds, moderate to fresh at first, gloomy later.

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.
SECURITIES issued by PARIS European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering prospective income and security.
To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.
CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.
1013

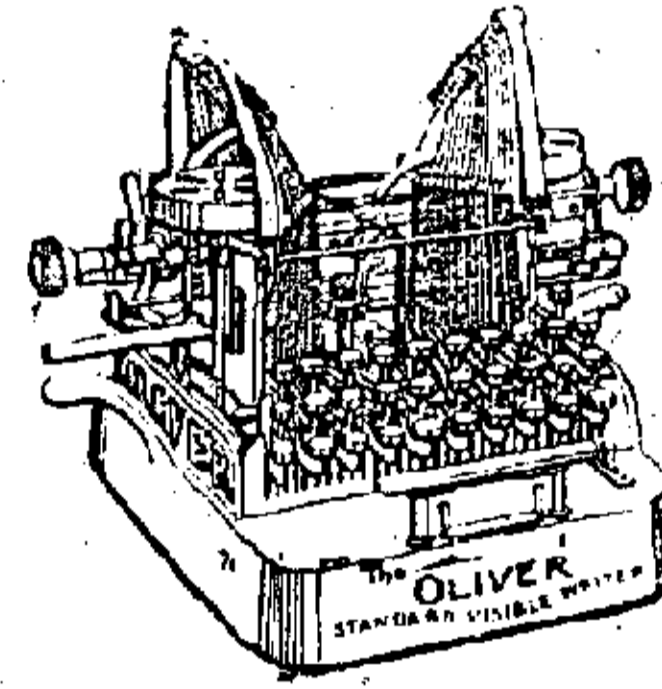
Nature's Own Food
PLASMON
One ounce contains more food value than a beef steak.

TRY PLASMON OATS COCOA Go twice as far as any others

"A perfect beverage, combining Strength, Purity and Solubility."
Medical Annual.

van Houten's

The most Delicious Refreshing and Invigorating of all Cocos.
BEST & GOES FARTHEST.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

VISIBILITY. SIMPLICITY. DURABILITY.

UNRIVALLED FOR DUPLICATING, WRITING IN SIGHT.

UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS and supplies for ALL Machines kept in Stock.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

1, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1907.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents
On Paper ... 30
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1907.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

The first Essential

for the preservation of the Teeth is to keep them clean by constant attention at least every morning and evening.

An Antiseptic.

Cleansing with this well known dentifrice tends still further to secure the preservation of the teeth and hygiene of the mouth.

Calvert's Tooth Powder

Cleans the Teeth

so easily, so pleasantly, and so thoroughly. That is why it is such constant demand all over the world.
SOLD BY LOCAL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Gives Satisfaction

every year to more and more people who have tested its efficacy and who value the appearance and condition of their Teeth.
Made by E. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

JOINT STOCK SHARE.		
Hongkong, August 7th.		
COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	£2. 200	\$120.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$175, s.d. ad. \$615, same s. (215 p'd up) Ln. 424. Ln. 200, n. (215 paid up)
National B. of China	10	\$61.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	125. 6d.	163, s.d.
China-Borneo Co.	12	49.
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$6.
China Provident	10	\$8.00, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.	11s. 50	11s. 64.
Hongkong	110	111, buyers
International	11s. 75	11s. 53.
Laon Kiang Now	11s. 100	11s. 95.
Soyabes	11s. 500	11s. 320.
Dairy Farm	56	\$16, buyers
Docks and Wharves—		
K. Wharf & U.	\$50	\$72, buyers
H. & W. Dock	104	\$101, buyers
New Amoy Dock	104	\$113, sellers
Shanghai Dock	11s. 100	11s. 72, s.d., bu
S'wai & H. Wharf.	11s. 100	11s. 227.
Fenwick & Co., Guo.	25	1174, sellers
Green Island Cement	10	111, buyers
Hongkong & C. (Ins.)	210	\$175, sellers
Hongkong Electric	110	\$144, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	50	\$110, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.	25	\$24, s.d., sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	110	\$22, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	150	1270.
China Fire	\$20	\$86, sellers
China Traders	\$25	110, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$215, sellers
North China	25	11s. 75, buyers
Union	\$100	1778.
Yangtze	\$80	\$180, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land	\$100	190, buyers
Munphy's Estate	10	110, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	130	\$97, sellers
Shanghai Land	11s. 50	11s. 101.
Westpoint Building	\$50	\$18.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	£25. 250	\$480, buyers
Raubs	18/10.	\$5.
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$101, s. new
Philippine Co.	10	113, (new)
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$100.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$10.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$11.
H. Canton & M.	15	\$24, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	45	\$1304 Prfd. (\$284 Dfd.)
Shell Transport Co.	21	19.
Star Ferry	25	\$145, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$18, sellers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22.
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	10	124.
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11, buyers
United Asbestos	34	\$101, buyers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150.
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$123.
VERNON & SMYTH.		
OPIUM.		
August 7th.		
Quotations are:—		
Malwa New	88 40	per picul.
Malwa Old	88 80	"
Malwa Order	89 00	"
Malwa V. Old	89 40	"
Persian fine quality	86 50	"
Persian extra fine	87 00	"
India New	88 07 1/2	per chest.
India Old	88 50	"
Benares New	88 50	"
Benares Old	88 50	"
HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

S.S. "HONAM," 2363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
S.S. "POWAN," 2338 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
S.S. "FATSHAN," 2260 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 1995 tons, Captain B. Branch.
S.S. "TUNGSHAN," 1988 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 10 p.m. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5.30 p.m.
The Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
 S.S. "SUI-AN". 1631 tons, Captain E. H. Gordon.
 S.S. "SUI-TAI". 1631 tons, Captain A. S. from Douglas Wharf & at
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao, On Sunday at 8 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & at
 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On Sunday SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS leaving
 Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.
 The Company also runs a Steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from
 Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Handin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel;
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *P. F. Friedrich* carrying the German Mails with dispatch from Berlin of the 13th inst. left Colombo on Friday the 20th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday the 12th inst. p.m.
The I.G.M. str. *Zien Ziefen* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday the 4th instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday the 13th instant p.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. str. *America* Mail, sailed from Yokohama on the 6th instant, and is therefore due to arrive at this port via Manila on the 17th instant.


THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Tartar* left Vancouver p.m. on Thursday the 25th July for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The A.L. str. *Vancouver* left Singapore for her port on the 1st instant p.m., and is due here to-day a.m.
The Boston str. *Shawmut* left Manila on the

Capt. and Mrs. Russell
Almond
Mr. F. A. Banters
Mr. W. K. Blessing
Mr. Harry Bramley
Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
Mrs. C. G. Inge
Mr. and Mrs. F. H.
Edwards & child
Mr. I. Elayda
Mr. V. F. Ferials
Mr. & Mrs. M. F. East
Mr. W. F. Fatma
Mr. A. H. G. Goe
Mr. James Hughes
Mrs. and Mrs. E. B.
Hudson
Mrs. Jackson & Child
Mr. J. E. Joseph
Mr. S. C. Kellehu
Mr. T. K. Ford
Capt. E. K. Ford
Dr. Lisea
Mr. Geo. T. Lloyd
Dr. Loyd
Mr. F. A. Moore

Mr. & Mrs. Newson and child
Mr. & Mrs. Nicholson
Mrs. G. O. de V. Nieuw
Mr. F. L. Nussbaum
Mrs. J. O. Park
Mrs. W. C. Plessinger
Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Pineda
Miss Annie Penock
Mr. H. Peerman
Mr. M. J. Rieley
Mr. & Mrs. Schindewolf
Mr. W. T. Schumler
Mr. and Mrs. S. Silverstone
Mr. Arthur Silverstone
Mr. M. S. Silverstone
Mr. M. L. Silverstone
Mr. D. V. Stevenson
Mr. G. E. Story
Mr. John L. Stewart
Miss Theodor
Mr. B. N. Ward
Mr. C. G. Ward
Mr. L. B. Whitcomb
Mr. and Mrs. Geo.
Wilder & maid

The H.A.L. str. <i>Scandia</i> left Shanghai via Pootoon on 3rd inst. p.m. and may be expected ere to-day p.m.	Miss E. G. Haylis Capt. H. Bensley, R.A. Mr. H. Bensley Dr. & Mrs. R.A. Heffries Mr. F. Fawcett Mr. & Mrs. N. Banchi Mr. de Hussiere Mr. H. F. Clard Hon. Dr. P. Carlo Miss Cleveland Mr. A. Clothier Lt. & Mrs. J. J. Estroff Mr. J. W. Edgar Mr. P. G. Falconer Mr. Franklin Mr. K. Freund	Mr. Kortom Mr. A. Lanning Miss Leeman Mr. Linton Mr. & Mrs. L. Marston Miss S. Mott Miss C. Ober Mr. R. Paterson Miss Penfield Mr. van der Ploet Mr. P. H. C. Potts Mrs. Rosenstock Mrs. S. Sachs Mrs. F. A. Sanborn Mr. Gray Scott Col. E. Seymour, A.M.C.
The N.Y.K. str. <i>Wakamiji Maru</i> (Bombay line), left Muiji for this port on the 2nd inst., and is expected here to-day.		
The str. <i>Japan</i> from Calcutta left Singapore on 4th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here to-morrow.		
The Danish str. <i>Tranquebar</i> left Port Said, and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.		
The str. <i>Indravelli</i> left New York on 30th ult., and is due here on or about 20th inst.		

HONORABLE HOTEL.		Miss G. O'Brien		Major Hon. M. Ward	
Mr. E. S. Abrahams		Mr. J. I. Hamilton		Hon. Mrs. M. Ward	
Mr. F. R. Adams		<div style="text-align: center;"> <h1>THORNE'S</h1> <h2>OLD VAT.</h2>  </div>			
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Mr. R. B. Beattie					
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Miss Biscay					
Mr. F. W. G. Black-					
more					
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Mr. B. Blumenthal					
Mr. T. Brayfield					
Mr. R. M. Joseph					
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Mr. E. A. Katsch					
Mr. F. Kawamoto					
Mr. W. B. Knight					
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Mr. A. H. Lenz					
Mr. J. J. Linton					
Mr. W. Logan					
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Mr. P. Luttreighams					
Mr. C. Mack					
Mr. G. F. Minden					
Various Marks					
Dr. C. Marriott					
Mr. G. C. Reptosh					

J. E. Pyle
 J. A. Carpenter
 E. A. Carl
 A. Carter
 & Mrs. L. Chabaux
 and maid
 S. J. Chinchin
 M. B. Christie
 H. B. Cohen
 A. J. H. Crook
 J. Cruickshank
 A. Cruickshank
 W. M. Cumming
 W. & Mrs. W. H.
 Donald
 G. Donald
 F. H. Doolittle
 Dr. and Mrs. W. R. A.
 Moore
 T. Mo oji
 Mr. R. H. Northorn
 M. A. E. Padio
 Mr. W. Penke
 Mrs. Pettigall
 Mr. W. K. Voeder
 and
 Mr. W. Pinnel
 Mr. W. A. Powell
 Mr. C. M. Freshall
 Mr. A. J. Pugh
 Mr. E. Ralphs
 Mr. H. Ray
 Dr. D. Biers
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R. Grenonott
T. A. Hall
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Mr. E. A. Hewett
nt de Bondestt
E. Howard
H. Hunter
C. M. Jack
J. P. F. Joki
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Mr. H. S. Spange
Mr. W. T. Stebbing
Mr. M. L. Stephens
Rev. A. J. Stevens
Mrs. M. L. Thompson
Miss H. M. Thompson
Mr. H. J. Tuplin
Mr. O. H. Tuckers
Mr. C. H. Tridram
Mr. W. Yussura
Mrs. Volgar and 2
children
Mr. W. B. Walker
Mr. J. C. Ward
Mr. J. T. L. Williams
Mr. L. J. Wishart
Mr. J. B. Wishart
Mr. J. Wolfson
Mr. J. D. Woods
Mr. R. D. Woolfe
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Mr. A. H. Young

A TALK OF THE
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